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WORLD AFFAIRS

East-West Disputes

Krushchev on Main Issues. Soviet Premier Krushchev said Sept. 7 that he was willing to meet Pres. Kennedy again in an effort "to find solutions for the major international issues now causing concern."

"But the main thing is that such a meeting must be fruitful," Khrushchev declared. "And if Pres. Kennedy agrees to a meeting, . . . it will be important that both sides display understanding of the need to resolve such important matters as the signing of a German peace treaty and the solution on this basis of the question of West Berlin as well as the problem of disarmament under strict international control."

The Khrushchev statement was given to C. L. Sulzberger of the N.Y. Times to clarify views expressed by Khrushchev Sept. 5 in a lengthy interview with Sulzberger. The statement and excerpts from the interview were printed Sept. 8 in the Times along with an article in which Sulzberger reported his impression that Khrushchev (a) was "supremely confident that he can win the present test of iron wills without recourse to war" and (b) "sure that the Western world will . . . accept his basis for a new Berlin formula."

Among views Khrushchev stated during the Sulzberger interview:

Atomic tests—The USSR would not resume the moratorium on nuclear tests nor would it accept the Kennedy-Macmillan proposal of a ban on nuclear tests in the atmosphere.

The moratorium is proposed for the USSR, U.S. and Britain. "We already declared in the past that if France conducts tests, we shall also be compelled to start testing." The U.S. and Britain "want us to stop [testing] . . . while France is left complete freedom of action" to test—with U.S. and British aid—"not only for herself" but for NATO.

"A cessation of thermonuclear tests without a solution of the disarmament problem" would be useless "if the arms race continued and war industry went on . . . creating nuclear weapons. . . . The chief danger now facing mankind is the danger of thermonuclear war, and it would not be lifted as a result of a moratorium. Moreover, . . . this would . . . [lull] public opinion. . . . People would think something had been done to prevent war while, in effect, nothing was being done. . . ."

"The Kennedy-Macmillan proposal says nothing on a cessation of underground test explosions and on so-called explosions for peaceful purposes . . . [which] mean legalization of tests of atomic and hydrogen bomb devices."

The USSR was "lagging far behind" the U.S., Britain and France in the number of tests. "We . . . have a moral right to equal conditions as regards measures to assure our security. . . . We must assure ourselves of no lesser capability that [the Western 3]."

"We believe that . . . the main thing is disarmament and not a test ban. If an agreement on disarmament and control is reached, no man of reason will manufacture any nuclear weapons. . . ."

The Western leaders "are now hypocritically complaining that these tests contaminate the atmosphere. . . . Who will believe that these statesmen are seriously concerned over the health of man when they refuse to sign a disarmament treaty . . . and mobilize their forces for war? But war spells death for human beings and not merely harm to their health. . . ." [See pp. 325B1-327D1]

A-weapons use—The USSR would not promise that it would not be the first nation to use nuclear weapons in a war. "Anyone who made such a statement could turn out to be untruthful even though, when making such a pledge, he would be sincere. . . ." Even if both sides in a war promised "not to employ nuclear weapons while retaining their stockpiles," the side that thought it was losing "would undoubtedly use its nuclear bombs." "If atomic weapons are preserved and if war is unleashed, it will be a thermonuclear war." [See pp. 325D-E2, 270F3]

100-megaton bomb — "We already have" a bomb "equal in capacity to 100 million tons of TNT . . . and shall test the explosive device for it." "We will stop short of nothing if aggressors attack us. . . . Several such super bombs at our disposal will considerably increase the [USSR's] defensive capability. . . . The aggressors will think twice before attacking us. . . . [We] have repeatedly declared we have no intention of attacking anyone. . . . We are only creating means to defend our Socialist camp and secure peace." [See p. 325C1]

Week in Headlines

Khrushchev favored meeting with Pres. Kennedy to discuss international crisis.

USSR charged West violated Berlin air access pacts; West warned against air corridor interference.

Pres. de Gaulle escaped assassination.

Senate approved formation of disarmament agency.

Vice Pres. Goulart inaugurated president of Brazil.

A-Weapons spread—The USSR had not given nuclear warheads or long-range missiles to Communist China or to any Warsaw Pact nation. No such Soviet weapons were stationed outside the USSR except "possibly in East Germany."

Anti-missile defense—Soviet scientists started work on means to combat intercontinental rockets at the same time as work was started to develop ICBMs. The USSR was "very satisfied with the work of those who produced the means of combating" ICBMs.

Berlin & Germany — "I believe in the common sense of the Western statesmen. . . . They will draw the conclusion that a peace treaty must be signed with . . . the 2 German states actually in existence, and they will give West Berlin the status of a free city. . . . It would be criminal to begin war over Berlin if West Berlin becomes a free city and if access to it is thereby insured not on the basis of the present occupation régime but on the basis of an agreement with . . . the German Democratic Republic. The substance, after all, remains unchanged—access to West Berlin will be insured for all peoples and all countries who want it. . . . [We] declare that the political system of West Berlin will not be encroached upon and . . . the Socialist countries will not interfere in the affairs of West Berlin." "I do not think the Western statesmen have lost their wits and are prepared to go to war over the signing of a peace treaty." [See pp. 301B1-303C1]

'Troika' principle—During his July 26-27 conference with John J. McCloy of the U.S., Khrushchev had not agreed to a UN administration under a single secretary general provided that all other UN bodies had "troika" administration—power shared by 3 individuals representing the Communist, Western and neutralist states. What Khrushchev had told McCloy was that "in setting up disarmament controls there should be no veto and no 'troika.' There should be the strictest control and no one should limit it."

"If agreement on disarmament is reached and if disarmament is carried out . . . there will be no need for state secrets, which are necessary only to protect one's country from war. . . . [Instead] it would be necessary to

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know in the greatest detail what was going on in another country so that it would not be able to threaten peace.

"The 'troika' principle will be necessary only in the event that international forces are set up. The command of these forces should be based on that principle" to "guarantee that no group of states would be able to misuse the international armed forces against another group." [See pp. 271A-D1, 247G2-A3]

Peaceful co-existence—"The concept 'peaceful co-existence' had wider meaning" than merely the absence of war. It assumes the existence of states whose economic and social systems have "antagonistic" differences. It requires the "rejection [by these states] of military interference in each other's affairs," rejection of interference in each other's domestic affairs, recognition of each other's sovereignty, "rejection of wars and the maintenance of peace" and rejection of "the export of both revolution and counter-revolution." It "presumes normal trade relations, development of cultural contacts, scientific exchanges, development of tourism and other links. . . ." [See pp. 314E3-315C2]

Liberation wars—"We do not recognize that any country has a right to fight a war for the liberation of another country. . . . We recognize a people's right to wage a struggle for its [own] liberation. . . . We are against . . . all sorts of wars . . . with the exception of wars waged by nations fighting for their own liberation. . . . We fully support such wars. . . . Our sympathies are with peoples fighting for their liberation, and we are prepared to help them in every way we can." [See pp. 21F3-22B1, 313A-E1, G2-G3, 314E3-315E1]

Yugoslavia—"We regard Yugoslavia as a Socialist country, and should she be attacked by an imperialist state and appeal to us for help I think we . . . would come to her help. If any Socialist state is attacked and appeals to us for help, we shall of course help it." [See p. 310F-G3]

Cuba—"As far as we know, [Fidel] Castro is not a member of the Communist Party. He is just a revolutionary and patriot of his country. . . . We have no treaties with Cuba, but if she appeals to us for help in case of aggression against her, we will . . . not leave such an appeal unanswered." [See Vol. XX, p. 380F1-A2]

Khrushchev-Nehru Meetings. Indian Prime Min. Nehru held a series of conferences with Khrushchev in Moscow Sept. 6-9 but failed to persuade him to resume the moratorium on nuclear tests. (Nehru, whose Moscow visit had been arranged before the Belgrade conference of non-aligned nations, stressed that he was visiting Khrushchev as the representative of India rather than of the neutralists.)

At a Kremlin banquet in Nehru's honor Sept. 6, Khrushchev said that some forces failed "to understand that the use of force in relations between states must be discarded in our nuclear age." Nehru replied that "it would be illogical, wrong, unreasonable and stupid to start a war."

At an Indian embassy luncheon in Moscow Sept. 7, Khrushchev said: The USSR "cannot watch passively while a war psychosis is being fanned in the West and unprecedented war preparations are being carried out against the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries. . . . The Soviet government is forced to take measures to strengthen our defenses in order to curb the adventurists should they dare to unleash another war"; but the USSR "will never be the first to use arms."

At a Soviet-Indian friendship meeting in the Kremlin Sept. 8, Nehru reiterated his plea for an end to nuclear tests. "Whatever the military justification of these tests," he said, "they expose the whole human race to peril." He warned that "common destruction cannot add to [any nation's] security." Khrushchev, at the same meeting, said later that the Kennedy-Macmillan proposal of a ban on nuclear tests in the atmosphere was a "propaganda device."

In a joint communiqué issued by Nehru and Khrushchev Sept. 10, Khrushchev rejected any test moratorium except as part of a full disarmament agreement. [See p. 326C2]

Khrushchev for Talks. Khrushchev reiterated at a Soviet-Indian friendship meeting in the Kremlin Sept. 8 that he was prepared to negotiate with Pres. Kennedy, but he insisted that the talks must take place soon and result in a German peace treaty.

Recalling that Mr. Kennedy had said at his Aug. 30 press conference that the U.S. was ready for talks on solving the problems of Europe, Germany and Berlin, Khrushchev welcomed this attitude if it reflected "the real intentions of the Western powers, if they are ready for business-like negotiations." But he warned that any effort "to use the talk about negotiations in order to gain time, to mislead public opinion . . . will not succeed." He promised that even if the USSR signed a unilateral peace treaty with East Germany, West Berlin would not be blockaded and the Communists would not interfere in West Berlin's internal affairs.

A new note from Khrushchev to Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani was delivered in Rome Sept. 2. A spokesmen for Fanfani said the note reiterated Khrushchev's willingness to negotiate with the West and added that the USSR was prepared to receive Western proposals on the time and place of the talks. [See p. 302A2-B3]

New Berlin Notes. Soviet-East German efforts to seal off East Berlin and to hamper air communications progressively between West Berlin and West Germany were discussed in a series of notes and statements exchanged by the USSR and the Western allies Sept. 1-12:

● The U.S. State Department made public Sept. 1 the text of a Feb. 5, 1947 Soviet document that the U.S. contended gave sanction to unrestricted use of the Berlin air corridors from West Germany by both civil and military aircraft of the U.S., Britain and France. The document, a Soviet report submitted via the Allied Control Council for Germany to a Big 4 foreign ministers' conference in Moscow, largely was devoted to a rejection of Western suggestions that other friendly powers be granted the right to use the air corridors for civil flights between Berlin and the Western-occupied zones of Germany. The State Department contended that the Soviet document contained an implicit recognition of the Western powers' rights to unrestricted civil flights in the Berlin air corridors.

● Soviet notes delivered to the U.S., Britain and France Sept. 2 and made public the next day insisted that the West never had been granted unlimited civil use of the Berlin air corridors and that the West had violated the Berlin air access agreements by using the corridors to transport "militarists," "spies," "saboteurs," and West German officials to West Berlin. The Soviet note to the U.S. said: The air corridors "were temporarily assigned exclusively for supplying the needs of United States, British and French military garrisons in West Berlin"; "no quadripartite decisions on uncontrolled commercial air transportations over air corridors or on transportation over them of any German personnel or persons not in the service of the . . . 3 powers . . . had been taken by the [Allied] Control Council, and no such decisions exist in fact." The Soviet note warned the U.S. against abetting any alleged West German subversion in Berlin.

● Parallel U.S., British and French notes transmitted to the USSR and made public Sept. 8 rejected the Sept. 2 Soviet messages and warned that any interference with Western air traffic to Berlin would be regarded as an "aggressive action." The U.S. note pointed out that Western allied civil flights to Berlin had been made on an unrestricted basis since 1945 and that the free air movement of persons and goods, especially those of German origin, was necessary to maintain West Berlin as a viable community. The U.S. note said that the West's juridical right to such flights derived from the conquest of Nazi Germany and from Allied Control Council decisions of Nov. 22 & 30, 1945. It cited the Council's Nov. 22, 1945 approval of proposals for the establishment of the Berlin air corridors for flights that "will be conducted without previous notice being given by aircraft of the nations governing Germany." The U.S. note condemned the Communist sealing of East Berlin as a violation of all past agreements on the city's quadripartite status and of Berliners' freedom of movement.

● Notes transmitted to the U.S., British and French ambassadors in Bonn Sept. 11 by Soviet Amb.-to-East Germany Mikhail G. Pervukhin rejected the West's Aug. 26 protests

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against the sealing off of East Berlin, restrictions on travel to the sector by foreigners and allied personnel, and the consequent violation of Berlin's 4-power occupation statute. The Soviet note to the U.S. said: "The occupation government exists only in West Berlin as a remnant eaten away by gangrene"; "visits to the German Democratic Republic, which is known to be an independent sovereign state, and to its capital by citizens of foreign states, will be regulated by the government of the German Democratic Republic"; if the Western powers had "any wishes in this connection," they should communicate them directly to the East German government. The note renewed charges that Western military forces had staged "provocative" actions in the access routes to West Berlin and on the East Berlin border.

● A special statement issued Sept. 12 by the U.S. State Department rejected the contents of the Soviet note delivered the previous day. The U.S. statement said: "We cannot . . . accept any unilateral transfer by the Soviets of their responsibilities in Berlin to the puppet East German régime. We continue to hold the Soviets responsible for any actions taken by the Communist East German authorities which violate the quadripartite status of Berlin, or which result in a further increase of tension." (The State Department had advised Americans Sept. 2 against travel to East Berlin or East Germany except for compelling reasons. It had been reported that the several thousand West European and U.S. citizens living in East Berlin had been informed by Communist authorities that they temporarily were forbidden to cross the sector border.)

● East Germany announced Sept. 2 that it had protested formally to the U.S. against the sending of 1,500 soldiers to reinforce its West Berlin garrison. The East German note, published by the ADN news agency, said that the U.S. action was "provocative" and a misuse of the land routes to West Berlin that would complicate negotiations over the future of the routes. The East German protest was ignored by the U.S.

(Other military moves related to the Berlin crisis: NATO forces throughout Europe carried out a 2-day field exercise Sept. 12-13; British Defense Min. Harold Watkinson announced Sept. 9 that a British reserve division would be activated to prepare for duty in West Germany; Canadian Prime Min. John G. Diefenbaker announced Sept. 7 that Canada would assign 2,000 more men to NATO; the West German Defense Ministry Sept. 12 ordered the retention of 6,000 officers and specialists beyond their tours of duty.)

JFK Sends Clay to Berlin. Pres. Kennedy announced Aug. 30 that retired Gen. Lucius D. Clay, former military governor of the U.S. Zone of Germany, would return to West Berlin Sept. 15 as his personal representative with the rank of ambassador. The President expressed his "unusual confidence" that Clay would enhance the U.S.' "resources of judgment and action" in Berlin. Clay's appointment was believed to reflect the President's dissatisfaction with U.S. military and political intelligence during the Berlin crisis.

The President, meeting with Washington newsmen, expressed hopes for the settlement of U.S.-Soviet differences in Berlin but made it clear that the U.S. would not agree to negotiate on the basis of Soviet demands for a free city of West Berlin and a German peace treaty. He said that the U.S. was prepared to join in "any exchange of views" on Germany through "all available channels" but that such talks must seek a solution for broad "problems in Europe and Germany" and must provide even "greater" guarantees of Berlin's freedom. He warned that "disaster" would result if either East or West attempted to settle the Berlin crisis by force.

(The President chided ex-Vice Pres. Nixon for charging that the U.S. had exhibited weakness by sending 1,500 troops to reinforce its Berlin garrison. Nixon, interviewed Aug. 29 by CBS-TV, had said: "Any thought that moving a few ground troops into Berlin is going to have any effect on Mr. Khrushchev is a bunch of nonsense. I think it was an empty gesture and . . . [one] which Mr. Khrushchev might well interpret as weakness rather than strength." The President urged Republicans not to seek political advantage from the Berlin crisis.)

(The U.S.' determination to defend its Berlin position with nuclear weapons if necessary was stressed by Asst. Defense Secy. Paul H. Nitze in Washington Sept. 7 in an address at the convention of the U.S. Army Association. Nitze warned that, although the West had shown "great patience and forebearance" in the current crisis, "any interference with our essential rights in Berlin must be viewed by us as the straw that breaks the camel's back." He said the USSR faced "the certain prospect that we will back our non-nuclear forces by the use of our strategic capabilities should that be necessary.")

Incidents in Berlin. Communist efforts to restrict the Berlin movements of Western military personnel, clashes between West Berliners and Communist police and escape attempts by East German refugees continued in Berlin after the erection of a concrete "Chinese Wall" between East and West Berlin.

Major incidents reported:

East German police halted 3 busloads of U.S. soldiers Aug. 24 as they crossed the sector border to tour East Berlin. The buses drove on without interference after drivers refused to submit their documents to East German inspection. The incident occurred at the Friedrichstrasse crossing point, the only one remaining open to foreigners except for crossing points on the municipal transit system.

Patrolling U.S. soldiers hurled tear gas grenades at East German police twice Sept. 5 after they had been sprayed by water hoses operated by the police on Treptowerstrasse.

A U.S. army car was halted and detained by Communist police in East Berlin Aug. 30 but was released after a tank and armored infantry unit were sent to the nearby border crossing.

(The Defense Department announced Sept. 9 that it had relieved Lt. Col. Dallas Hoadley of his duties as Berlin Command information officer and had "admonished" Col. John R. Deane Jr., commander of the Army's 2d Battle Group in Berlin, for diverting troops from regular duties to make them available for a TV show filmed at the barrier between East and West Berlin. 6 officers and 50 men had been used for background in a film made Sept. 7 by NBC-TV's "Jack Paar Show.")

Soviet threats to hamper work of the 4-power Berlin Air Safety Center were transmitted to the U.S. commander in Berlin Sept. 5 by Col. Albert E. Watson 2d that West Berlin "rowdies" and U.S. soldiers had interfered with Soviet officers on their way to the center, in West Berlin. He warned that such incidents could disrupt the center's coordination of air traffic. (U.S. and British airline pilots complained Sept. 9 that East German searchlights had been focused on their planes, endangering their landings at West Berlin airfields.)

The closing of all Communist Party offices in West Berlin was ordered Aug. 24 by West Berlin Mayor Brandt. The party, a branch of East Germany's ruling Socialist Unity (Communist) Party, operated in West Berlin under the 4-power agreements guaranteeing freedom of political activity in all sectors.

West Berlin police Aug. 26 closed 2 offices that East German authorities had opened at municipal railway stations to process applications by West Berliners to visit East Berlin. An East Berlin request for permission to open such offices in West Berlin had been denied by Brandt Aug. 24.

2 East Germans were shot and killed by Communist police as they sought to swim to West Berlin—the first Aug. 24 at the edge of the British sector and the 2d Aug. 29 in the Teltow Canal bordering the U.S. sector. A 3d eluded Communist gunfire and swam across the Teltow Canal to West Berlin Aug. 30.

(Maj. Gen. Watson protested to the Soviet commandant Sept. 1 against the border violations committed by East German guards when they fired into West Berlin while attempting to kill escapees. He warned that U.S. personnel might return such fire.)

3 cases were reported of East Berliners who escaped to West Berlin by ramming trucks through the border barriers Sept. 8, 10 and 11. Other escapes were made by East Berliners who slid down ropes from apartments overlooking West Berlin streets, climbed through sewers and swam border canals and rivers.

The Rev. Dr. Kurt Scharf, chairman of the Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany, was barred by Communist police as he sought to return to his East Berlin home Sept. 1 from a visit to West Berlin. Scharf, who had lived in East Berlin since 1952, had succeeded Bishop Otto Dibelius in the church post.

West German Developments. Pres. Heinrich Luebke of West Germany flew to West Berlin Aug. 29 in a U.S. military plane for a 2-day visit to the city. Luebke, whose visit was disclosed only after his landing in West Berlin, toured the city's border barrier, met with city officials and addressed a nationwide TV audience before returning to Bonn Aug. 31. His visit and use of U.S. plane were denounced as provocations by the East German government.

Chancellor Adenauer declared in a speech broadcast Sept. 6 that he doubted the current Berlin crisis would end in war despite mounting East-West tension over the city. Adenauer said that the tension could be dissipated only by negotiation but that talks could not be accepted on the basis of Soviet demands in Germany. He disclosed that he had received a personal letter from Pres. Kennedy reaffirming U.S.-West German ties.

(Adenauer, addressing an election rally in Hagen, in the Ruhr, asserted Aug. 29 that "everything that has happened since Aug. 13 [date of the closing of the Berlin border] is an intentional help by Khrushchev to the Social Democratic Party." The allegation was denounced by Mayor Brandt and most of the West German press and was retracted by Adenauer the next day.)

The West German government announced Sept. 1 that it would ignore a note in which the USSR informed it of the Soviet decision to resume nuclear tests.

East German Development. Decrees approved Aug. 24 by the East German cabinet and published Aug. 26 and Aug. 28 granted state organs board powers to enforce economic and political discipline. Penalties included prison, forced labor and internal deportation.

The decree on political discipline was aimed at persons "influenced by the [West's] psychological warfare" or whose behavior threatened public welfare or security. In these cases, courts were empowered to order "work education," controlled residence and deportation from "certain places" (presumably the East Berlin area) to other parts of East Germany.

The economic decrees empowered local councils to declare "harvest emergencies" and to draft all local populations for farm labor at night and on weekends. A 2d economic decree provided forced labor for labor "shirkers."

(The East German ADN news agency reported Aug. 28 that more than 300,000 persons already had been assigned to weekend farm work. A campaign for the allegedly voluntary increase of industrial work norms was begun in East German factories Sept. 7.)

(The enlisting of 45,000 new volunteers, largely Communist youth organization members, was begun Aug. 26 by the East German armed forces. East Germany's military manpower currently totaled 90,000—65,000 army, 13,000 air force, and 12,000 navy.)

French Developments. French Pres. de Gaulle declared Sept. 5 that the West should be prepared to defend with force its positions in Berlin and Germany even if this led to general war.

De Gaulle, at a Paris news conference, said: ". . . . If the Soviets want, by force, to reduce the positions and cut the communications of the allies in Berlin, the allies must maintain [these] by force. . . . Clearly one thing leads to another, . . . and . . . we may end up with a general war. But then, this would be what the Soviets deliberately wanted." "Admittedly the Soviets possess terrible nuclear weapons, but the Western powers also possess some formidable ones. If the world conflict were to break out, . . . [it would bring] the complete disruption of Russia and the countries which are a prey to Communism" and would destroy the Soviet régime.

De Gaulle specifically suggested that any Soviet interference with allied traffic to Berlin be resisted in Berlin and be answered with Western attacks on Soviet air and sea traffic anywhere in the world.

Bizerte

Bourguiba Defers Exit Demand. Tunisian Pres. Habib Bourguiba reversed his demand that France evacuate the Bizerte base immediately and proposed instead Sept. 8 that French naval and air forces retain use of the base "during the present world [Berlin] crisis." Bourguiba said he based his new stand on French Pres. Charles de Gaulle's envisaged "procedure" for discussions on Bizerte's future.

De Gaulle had said at his Sept. 5 Paris press conference that, while France had "never contested" the principle of Tunisian sovereignty over Bizerte, France "could not and would not" evacuate the base in view of current world tensions.

Bourguiba had said Aug. 25 that he hoped for conciliation between Tunisia and France. He said that, although "many Tunisians had fallen under French fire" during the July fighting, "everything will be forgotten" one day. But he also said Tunisia would "not hesitate to resume . . . combat" if France ignored international settlement proposals. [See p. 288C-E3]

The first major French-Tunisian conciliatory move took place Sept. 10 at Menzel Djemil, Tunisia, where Tunisian authorities turned over 181 captured French civilians and 30 military prisoners to French authorities in exchange for 361 Tunisian civilians and 417 soldiers. Most of the prisoners had been taken during the July fighting. The exchange was supervised by the International Red Cross.

UN Vote Backs Tunisia. The UN General Assembly Aug. 25 approved 66-0 (30 abstentions) an Afro-Asian resolution upholding Tunisia in her dispute with France over Tunisia. The resolution, submitted Aug. 17, called for (1) reaffirmation of the Security Council's cease-fire order of July 22, (2) recognition of Tunisia's "sovereign right" to call for the withdrawal of French troops from Tunisian territory, (3) "immediate negotiations" between France and Tunisa for a Bizerte settlement. A preamble to the resolution noted that the presence of French forces in Tunisia constituted a "violation of Tunisia's sovereignty." [See p. 287G2-C3]

Among nations that voted for the resolution were the Soviet bloc, Cuba and many neutral nations and former French colonies in Africa. Among the abstainers were the U.S., Britain, British Commonwealth nations and many Latin American states.

The special session, which opened Aug. 21, had been called by UN Secy. Gen Hammarskjold at the request of Tunisia and the Afro-Asian nations after France had refused to comply with the Security Council's resolution that it withdraw its troops from the city of Bizerte into the French garrison area. France boycotted the session. The discussions were chaired by Irish delegate Frederick H. Boland, president of the 15th regular Assembly session.

Tunisian delegate Mongi Slim, who opened the debate Aug. 21, said that Tunisia had called for complete French withdrawal since its independence in 1956 but had never wished to embarrass France by maintaining the campaign during France's troubles with the European Algerian insurgents. He said, however, that withdrawal negotiations with France had broken down in June 1961 and that it seemed plain France would never withdraw. Slim said that France had provoked the July Bizerte fighting in which 800 Tunisians were killed and 1,155 wounded, most of them civilians. (Tunisian Information Min. Mohamed Masmoudi said in Tunis Aug. 24 that more than 1,300 Tunisian soldiers and civilians had been killed in the Bizerte fighting. He said original Tunisian estimates of the dead had been based on those buried after the July 22 cease-fire. The new figure included those buried earlier.)

Soviet delegate Platon D. Morozov said Aug. 21 that French "aggression in Tunisia," like all "colonial aggression," depended on NATO support. He said that NATO powers had refused to join the request for the special UN session and that most of them maintained large military bases outside their territories. He demanded the "liquidation" of foreign military bases and said the USSR would aid Tunisia's "struggle" for independence.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson Aug. 22 deplored the Bizerte dispute because both parties to it were friends of the U.S. He proposed: (a) a recognition of Tunisian sovereignty over Bizerte; (b) a cooling-off period; (c) French troop withdrawals from the city to the base and Tunisian pledges of non-interference with French communications; (d) French-Tunisian talks over disposition of the Bizerte installations.

(Tunisian official circles were said to be disappointed with the U.S. position; they had expected a condemnation of France. The Tunisian weekly "Afrique-Action" said Aug. 26 that the image of the U.S. as the protector of freedom was a "myth" and that the U.S. was the "policeman of an imperialism at bay. . . .")

In general, neutralist nations had supported Tunisia and Communist-bloc states sought to identify Tunisia's dispute with France with the struggles of all small nations against "Western imperialism."

Demonstrations. Tunisians demonstrated in support of Pres. Bourguiba and against France Aug. 19-21 before the start of the UN debate on Bizerte. Marchers paraded past Bourguiba in Tunis shouting anti-French and Arab unity slogans. (Tunisia had ended a 2-year boycott of Arab League meetings Jan. 30.) French paratroops turned firehoses on Bizerte demonstrators when they attempted to cut through French-laid barbed wire.

Tunisian authorities charged that French troops killed 4 Tunisians and wounded 40 in Bizerte Sept. 5. Bizerte Gov. Hedi Mokadem said the soldiers fired "point-blank" at Tunisians who tried to remove French-laid barbed wire around his palace.

Bourguiba Rival Shot. Salah Ben Youssef, 51, ex-Tunisian justice minister and an exiled political rival of Pres. Bourguiba, was shot and killed by unknown assassins Aug. 14 in a Frankfurt, West Germany hotel. Ben Youssef was expelled from the Tunisian nationalist Neo-Destour Party in 1955 after having accused Bourguiba of betraying the nationalist cause. He was sentenced to death in absentia in 1957 on charges of plotting Bourguiba's death. He was regarded as a militant Arab nationalist.

France & Algeria

De Gaulle Assassination Fails. An attempt to assassinate Pres. Charles de Gaulle of France failed Sept. 9 when a home-made napalm and plastic explosive bomb, laid to blow up a car carrying de Gaulle and his wife from Paris to their country home in Col-

ombey-les-Deux-Eglises, did not fire properly. The car drove through a sheet of flame, but neither de Gaulle nor members of his party were hurt. The attempt took place on Route 19 in the Aube Department.

The man who set the bomb, Martial de Villemandy, 30, an insurance agent, said to be a member of the rightwing terrorist Secret Army Organization (OAS), was arrested in a nearby café a half-hour after the incident. French police were reported Sept. 11 to be searching for Henri Manoury, said to be the plot's organizer. The plotters allegedly sought to set up a new French régime that would guarantee to keep Algeria part of France.

French Interior Min. Roger Frey announced Sept. 10 the arrest of 3 plot accomplices: Edith Esmonet, 50, widow of a rightist journalist; Philippe Brisseaud, 40, an Institute of France executive; and Raoul Girardet, an Institute of France professor. 2 others implicated in the plot, a Capt. Sergeant, French Army deserter, and Jean Brune, journalist, were said to have fled the country.

Frey announced Sept. 9 that the OAS had been dealt "very serious blows" by the arrests of such key members as: Brig. Gen. Paul Vanuxem, former deputy commander of French forces in Germany; Brig. Gen. Jean de Boucher de Creve-Coeur, a French general staff member; Col. Harvé de Blignières, said to be the OAS' chief of staff; Maurice Gingembre, OAS treasurer in France; Georges Bousquet, rightwing journalist and "close contact" of ex-Col. Antoine Arcoud, who had been sentenced to death in absentia for his part in the April generals' uprising; and a "Baroness Boutmy." [See p. 327A-C3]

De Gaulle's New Sahara Plan. Pres. de Gaulle, at a Paris press conference Sept. 5, suggested a reversal of his proposal to divide Algeria into "French" and "Sahara" zones. He implied instead that France might be willing to give political sovereignty over the Sahara to an independent Algeria—provided that Algeria was willing to respect the safety of the European minority and French economic interests in the Sahara.

De Gaulle, urging removal of future potential disputes from the area, torn by war since 1954, said: ". . . There would not be a single Algerian government, whatever its orientation toward France, which would not have to demand . . . Algerian sovereignty over the Sahara." But de Gaulle said the Saharan populations "must be consulted on their destiny."

French government sources said Sept. 6 that unless the Algerian rebels resumed peace talks an embryonic independent Algerian government would be set up without them about Nov. 1.

(The new Algerian rebel government had announced in Tunis Aug. 28 that a negotiated solution to the conflict with France was possible if it were based on Algeria's right to independence and self-determination and on French recognition of the integrity of all Algerian territory, "including the Sahara.") [See p. 327E1]

Declaring that it was "neither in the interest nor the honor" of France to be responsible for Algeria, de Gaulle named 3 problems connected with French withdrawal from Algeria: (1) Establishment of an Algerian executive to oversee a self-determination referendum; (2) the nature of relations between France and an independent Algeria; (3) the future of the Sahara. (De Gaulle charged that Tunisian Pres. Habib Bourguiba wanted to control the Edjele oil fields in Algerian Sahara.) [See p. 288B2-C3]

De Gaulle's apparent willingness to consider an independent Algeria not associated with France resulted Sept. 12 in the introduction in the National Assembly of a Socialist censure motion, which was ruled out of order by Premier Michel Debré as long as de Gaulle retained the emergency powers he had assumed during the generals' uprising of April.

(All non-Gaullist deputies present walked out of the National Assembly during a farm debate Sept. 12 to protest the de Gaulle régime's practice of ruling by decree and bypassing the Assembly.)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Congress

School Programs Extended. A bill (HR9000) extending for 2 years the 1958 National Defense Education Act (NDEA) and the program of federal aid to schools in federally "impacted" areas was passed Sept. 6 by 378-32 House vote (221 D. & 157 R. vs. 23 D. & 9 R.) and Sept. 12 by 80-7 Senate vote.

The program for areas "impacted" by federal civilian or military personnel had expired June 30. It was estimated that its extension would cost $403 million and provide aid to the districts of 319 Representatives. The extension of the NDEA programs, due to expire June 30, 1961, would cost an estimated $903 million.

The Senate action was a rejection of Pres. Kennedy's plea Sept. 12 for a "re-evaluation" of education legislation "early next year." The plea, read to the Senate by majority leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), backed an amendment proposed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) to limit the extensions to one year. Morse's proposal was beaten by a 45-40 vote (24 R. & 21 D. vs. 35 D. & 5 R.). Sen A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.) called the President's appeal lukewarm. He offered—and the Senate accepted—an amendment to substitute the text of the House bill providing for 2-year extensions. [See p. 329G1-A3]

Disarmament Agency Voted. The Senate Sept. 8 passed and sent to the House by 73-14 vote (48 D. & 25 R. vs. 8 D. & 6 R.) a modified version of an Administration-requested bill (S2180) to create an Arms Control & Disarmament Agency for World Peace & Security.

The bill would: (a) Authorize $10 million for the new agency, which would be part of the State Department; (b) provide for an agency director, with State Undersecretary's rank, who would be the President's chief advisor on disarmament and who would be jointly responsible to the President and the State Secretary.

Before final passage the Senate Sept. 8 defeated by 54-33 vote a motion of GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) to return the bill to committee until 1962. It also rejected by 46-43 vote an amendment proposed by Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R. Ariz.) to eliminate authority for the agency to conduct research programs. An amendment limiting the agency's research to fields directly related to arms control was accepted. This was proposed by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), who, with Goldwater, led the opposition to the bill. Russell said the bill would be "more likely to promote a nuclear war" than to prevent one. Supporters of the bill were led by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) and majority whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.).

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had approved the bill unanimously Sept. 6 after holding hearings on it Aug. 14-16. State Secy. Dean Rusk said at the Aug. 14 hearing that "the Berlin crisis brings into sharp focus the need for this agency and the urgency of the task." Also testifying Aug. 14 and urging the bill's passage were the President's disarmament adviser, John J. McCloy, who read a June 29 letter to him in which ex-Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower said he "heartily" concurred in McCloy's "work"; ex-Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett; Deputy Defense Secy. Roswell L. Gilpatric; Joint Chiefs of Staff Chrmn. Lyman L. Lemnitzer; Atomic Energy Commissioner Leland J. Haworth. Urging passage of the bill in testimony Aug. 15 were Republicans Henry Cabot Lodge, ex-State Secy. Christian A. Herter and ex-Defense Secy. Thomas S. Gates Jr. Socialist Party leader Norman Thomas and ex-Defense Secy. Trevor Gardner backed the bill in testimony Aug. 16.

(McCloy disclosed Aug. 13 on the NBC-TV program "Meet the Press" that the U.S. was developing a "far-reaching" and "comprehensive" disarmament plan. "If we can reduce the weapons down to a point where there is only a remote possibility of being able to hide one or 2," he said, "then I think an international police force . . . might be erected. . . ." [See p. 240E-F1]

Mexican Farm Labor Bill. The Senate Sept. 11 passed and sent to joint conference by a 75-9 vote an amended bill (HR2010) to extend the Mexican farm labor program for 2 years.

Prior to passage, the Senate had accepted, on a 42-40 vote, an amendment by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.) to require that each imported Mexican worker be paid 90% of the average wage of the state in which he was employed or 90% of the average U.S. farm wage, whichever was lower. The amendment had received only moderate Administration support; its opponents included (a) Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, who lobbied against it because his home state of Texas was a major importer of Mexican labor, and (b) farm state Senators, who claimed it would hamper operations of about 45,000 Southern and Western cotton and vegetable farmers who employed about 316,000 Mexican laborers.

McCarthy's proposal had been substituted for one by Agriculture Committee Chrmn. Allen J. Ellender that would have assured the workers the prevailing wages of the areas in which

they worked. Ellender opposed McCarthy's plan.

An amendment by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) to improve conditions for U.S. migrant workers was defeated by a 49-35 vote Sept. 11. [See p. 187A-B3]

Farm Migrant Bills. 5 bills to aid U.S. migrant workers were passed by the Senate Aug. 25 and Sept. 1 and sent to the House.

Those passed Aug. 25: S1130, which would authorize $3 million annually for federal grants to state public and private agencies to improve the health services and conditions of U.S. migrant farm workers; S1126, which would require annual registration and licensing of farm labor contractors who made interstate work arrangements for 10 or more such workers; S1124, which would authorize 4 federal grant programs for the education of migrants and their children.

Those passed Sept. 1: S1132, which would authorize a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor and $50,000 per year for its activities; S1123, which would ban the hiring of children under 14 for farm work and of children under 18 for hazardous farm work, with exceptions granted for certain home-type farm employment.

Health Facilities Bill. The Senate Sept. 1 passed and returned to the House an amended bill (HR4998) to provide increased grants for the expansion of community health services.

The Senate had amended the House bill by: (a) increasing from $1,200,000 to $10 million the annual authorization for hospital research and construction of medical facilities (the House bill had removed the $1,200,000 ceiling); (b) extending from June 30, 1962 until June 30, 1964 the construction loan program; (c) extending until June 30, 1964 the matching grant program for the construction of health research facilities, and increasing its authorization from $30 million a year to $50 million. [See p. 297G2-B3]

Wilderness Bill. The Senate Sept. 6 passed and sent to the House by a 78-8 vote a bill (S174) to create a National Wilderness Preservation System.

The bill would designate as wilderness about 6,773,080 acres of land in 44 national forests. This land had been classified as wilderness-type areas under existing legislation. Only 2 of the areas—7,655 acres in the Pisgah National Forest (N.C.) and 5,400 acres in New Hampshire's White Mountains—were east of the Mississippi.

About 45 million additional acres, including "primitive" forest areas, park and game areas and wildlife preserves, could be included in the Wilderness System by a Presidential recommendation subject to veto by either house of Congress. If the additional acres were not included in the system 10 years after the bill's enactment, they were to revert to their original status.

The bill's principal opponent during debate Sept. 5-6 was Sen. Gordon Allott (R., Colo.), who said the program was a "giant step backward" from national conservation policy. He criticized the ban on roadbuilding in the wilderness on the grounds that people could not visit them by auto and that firefighting access would be inadequate. An Allott amendment to permit prospecting in the system for mineral and water resources was accepted by the Senate Sept. 5. 2 other Allott amendments, rejected Sept. 6, would have (a) let a cabinet officer, instead of the President, make exceptions to the rules governing prospecting; (b) required a joint Congressional resolution to sanction inclusion of additional areas in the wilderness.

(Allott's proposals were backed by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, whose spokesman said, "We are not opposed to a wilderness. We are opposed to taking natural resources and preventing use of them beyond reasonable amounts." The bill also was opposed by the American Mining Congress, the American National Cattlemen's Association, the American Pulpwood Association, the Farm Bureau Federation and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The Senate Interior & Insular Affairs Committee reported the bill July 27 and noted that representatives of grazing, mining, petroleum and timber industries had expressed "vigorous opposition" to the bill during committee hearings Feb. 27-28.)

A motion by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) that would have delayed the bill until 1962 was defeated by a 41-32 vote Sept. 5. [See pp. 72F3]

McCormack Acting Speaker. House majority leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) was elected Acting Speaker Aug. 31 after Speaker Sam Rayburn, 79, flew home to Bonham, Tex. to recuperate from a lumbago attack.

Civil Rights

Vote-Right Laws Urged. The Civil Rights Commission Sept. 9 issued a report urging legislation to ban voter qualifications other than age, residence, confinement or conviction for felony. Vice Chrmn. Robert G. Storey of Southern Methodist University and commissioner Robert S. Rankin of Duke University dissented with this recommendation on the ground that such legislation would disrupt existing federal-state relations.

Other recommendations in the CRC report, all unanimous, backed legislation: (a) to make completion of 6th grade sufficient educational qualification in states that used "literacy" or similar voter-qualification tests; (b) to ban arbitrary action or inaction that deprived persons of the right to register and vote; (c) to require that voting districts "be substantially equal" in population and to give U.S. courts jurisdiction to enforce federal law regarding such districts (but such jurisdiction "should not be deemed to preclude" the jurisdiction of state courts to enforce state laws regarding such districts); (d) to initiate a nation-wide compilation of registration and voting statistics by race, color, and national origin (the report said current "incomplete" statistics indicated that no Negroes were registered to vote in 13 counties where they formed the majority of the population—2 counties in Alabama, 2 in Georgia, 4 in Louisiana and 5 in Mississippi).

Among the report's findings: (1) "Substantial" numbers of Negroes were denied the right to vote on grounds of race or color in about 100 counties in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Tennessee; (2) although provisions of the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts were "useful," "broader measures" were necessary "if denials" of constitutional voting rights "are to be quickly eliminated" (the Justice Department, as of Aug. 4, had brought suits to protect the right to vote in 15 counties in 5 states, had demanded to inspect vote records in 26 counties in 6 states); (3) the right to vote was denied mainly by the discriminatory application of legal qualifications or registration procedures; (4) "the malapportioned condition of state and Congressional voting districts throughout" the U.S. "dilutes the right to vote of many citizens," and U.S. courts showed "extreme reluctance" to provide a remedy for such malapportionment. [See pp. 165G1-A2, 74C2-C3]

Prince Edward Ruling. U.S. Judge Oren R. Lewis in Richmond, Va. Aug. 24 barred Prince Edward County (Va.) officials from using public funds to operate segregated private schools while the county's public schools were closed.

The closing of the public schools, Lewis said, "effectively deprived the citizens of Prince Edward County with a freedom of choice between public and private education. County tax funds have been appropriated (in the guise of tuition grants and tax credits) to aid segregated schooling. . . . That . . . is circumventing a constitutionally protected right." He held that these actions were "designed to preserve separation of the races" in schools despite the court's Apr. 1960 order to provide education for Negro children in public schools on a desegregated basis.

Lewis banned, "so long as" the county's public schools remained closed, county officials from using county funds under "grant in aid" and "tax credit" ordinances adopted in 1960. The ruling said the ordinances were not "facially unlawful" but "they become unlawful when used to accomplish an unlawful end (the perpetuation of segregated schooling . . .)." Lewis also banned county officials from handling applications for state scholarship grants because, he said, the Virginia law "clearly contemplated" a "freedom of choice" between public and private schooling and a State Education Board ruling was "plain and unequivocal" that state scholarships "are not available to persons residing in counties that have abandoned public schools."

Lewis ordered county officials to prepare a desegregation plan for the county's elementary schools and to have it "readily available when and if" its public schools were reopened.

Lewis deferred, pursuant to an appeal to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, any ruling on whether the county could close its free public school system in order to avoid integration.

Lewis said in the ruling: About $132,000 of general tax funds had been paid to white county residents who sent their children to segregated schools maintained by the Prince Edward School Foundation. The foundation's schools were accredited by the State Board of Education during the 1960-61 school year. 1,327 students were enrolled in them. The state provided tuition grants of $125 for each elementary pupil and $150 for each high school pupil. An additional $56,000 in tax revenue was also used for this purpose in the form of credits. "Like aid" was not available to the colored residents of the county because there was no private colored school. The Prince Edward County Christian Association, a Negro association, conducted centers for children since 1959, but they did not meet state or county requirements and received no county or state aid. Approximately ⅔ of the county's Negro school children "have received any schooling or training of any kind since the closing of the public schools."

Lewis' ruling was made in a case brought by the NAACP on behalf of county Negro children after the Prince Edward public schools were closed in June 1959. Lewis held hearings on the case July 24-27.

(A suit requesting the county's Board of Supervisors to appropriate funds for the operation of

public schools was filed with the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals in Staunton, Va. Sept. 8 by Samuel W. Tucker of Emporia, a lawyer.) [See p. 242C-E1]

Pensacola Order. U.S. Judge G. Harrold Carswell in Tallahassee, Fla. Sept. 8 approved the Escambia County (Pensacola) school board's plan for gradual desegregation of its public schools and ordered the desegregation to begin in the fall of 1962. [See p. 130G1-A2]

Armed Forces

Build-Up in Europe. The Defense Department announced Sept. 9 that about 40,000 Army troops would be sent to Europe "in the immediate future" to bring "to full combat strength" the U.S., NATO and 7th Army forces there. The 7th Army's 3 combat divisions were scheduled to get an additional 10,000 men each. Currently, U.S. troops in Europe numbered about 250,000.

(The announcement said the transportation of military dependents to Europe would be suspended Oct. 9 because of the "logistic requirements" of the reinforcement.)

The temporary transfer to Europe of 4 squadrons of U.S. Air Force F-100 jets had been announced by the Defense Department Sept. 2. The 72 jets were to take part in NATO maneuvers beginning Sept. 12.

Army Secy. Elvis J. Stahr Jr. said in Denver Sept. 12, at the 43d national American Legion convention, that the Army's recently authorized manpower ceiling would enable it to double the number of combat-ready divisions in the strategic reserve and more than double the size of the special forces trained for counter-guerrilla warfare. [See p. 330B-E1]

(Nationalist Chinese Amb.-to-U.S. George K. C. Yeh, the convention's keynote speaker urged Sept. 12 that the U.S. go on the offensive against communism and hold its peace efforts. Negotiations over Berlin could lead to nothing but "the legalization" of the Communists' "ill-gotten gains," he declared.)

Military Aid Corps Plan. Army Secy. Elvis J. Stahr Jr. and Lt. Gen. Barksdale Hamlett, deputy chief of staff for military operations, revealed Sept. 6, at the annual convention of the U.S. Army, details of an Army-proposed plan to form specialized military units to help underdeveloped countries strengthen their national security and to aid them in "transportation, preventive medicine, engineering and resource development and improved communications."

Under the plan, which reportedly was still under consideration by the State and Defense Departments, the special forces would be sent only by request of a host country. They would engage in non-military projects in peacetime and train indigenous forces to take over the projects. "In areas where civic action programs alone are not enough to strengthen the country," Hamlett said, "direct support to military and police forces could be furnished to assist them in regaining and maintaining internal stability. This support would take the form of training special forces and paramilitary units of the host country for counter-terrorist operations and the like." [See pp. 330B1-C1, 291B1]

A-Cruiser Commissioned. The U.S. Navy's first nuclear surface warship, the $320,547,000, 721-foot, 14,200-ton guided-missile cruiser Long Beach, was commissioned at the Boston Naval Shipyard Sept. 9. [See p. 167G2]

Transportation

Aviation Proposals. The White House released Sept. 9 a report in which the President's special task force on U.S. aviation goals urged greater emphasis on low-fare air transport. The 8-man task force, called "Project Horizon," was headed by Fred M. Glass, Hertz Corp.'s executive vice president.

Their report, on goals through 1970, dealt mainly with bolstering the airlines economically and with maintaining the U.S.' "preeminent position in the production and sale of transport aircraft." It said there was "ample evidence that the Russians and possibly the British" were surpassing the U.S. in aerodynamic flight development.

The report criticized: (a) past CABs for concern with "legal niceties" instead of with "the creative effects" of proposed tariffs in terms of developing new markets; (b) the National Aeronautics & Space Administration for allowing its aeronautics research to run "a poor 2d" to space technology research; (c) the State Department for neglect of international aviation.

It recommended: (1) airline experimentation with air buses and other low-fare schemes aimed at the 85-90% of Americans who did not fly; (2) CAB encouragement of airline mergers that would strengthen financially weak airlines and end uneconomical competition; (3) formulation of plans for at least 5 new major airports and 150 smaller fields for private and business flying; (4) development of a 2,000-mph. airliner; (5) enactment of a guaranteed-loan program for buying cargo planes to stimulate the growth of the air-cargo industry; (6) enactment of a 5-year aid-to-airports program to improve airport safety; (7) strengthened authority to enforce noise limits; (8) re-examination of the adequacy of the Railway Labor Act in airline disputes; (9) reorientation of the program for aviation-aid to underdeveloped countries to enable aviation there to "become locally owned, controlled and operated as quickly as feasible"; (10) revision of agreements giving more favorable routes to foreign airlines than to U.S. lines. [See p. 120C-B1]

Rail Program Urged. N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller asserted at an ICC hearing in Washington Sept. 11 that the current "railroad crisis" needed a national solution. He urged (a) repeal of the 10% federal tax on passenger tickets, (b) creation of a U.S. Transportation Department to formulate a national policy for rail, air, water, highway and pipeline carriers, (c) a coordinated approach to railroad mergers, consolidations and acquisitions. (Rockefeller appeared before the ICC as the leader of a New York state delegation urging approval of a 3-way consolidation of the N.Y. Central Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The ICC hearing was held to consider rival bids of the N.Y. Central and the C & O for authority to gain control of the B & O.) [See pp. 330F1-C2, 40B-C2]

FOREIGN

Brazil

Goulart Inaugurated. Vice Pres. João Belchoir Marques Goulart was inaugurated president of Brazil Sept. 7 before a joint session of congress in Brasilia. He succeeded Jânio Quadros, who had resigned as president Aug. 25.

In his inaugural address, Goulart urged Brazilians to unite for "the only internal fight we should have, which is for our economic liberation." He said: "We must find a solution to the problems of the common people. . . ."

Goulart appointed an 11-man coalition cabinet headed by Dr. Tancredo de Almeida Neves, 51, as premier and justice minister. (Neves was described as a conservative on financial matters and a Goulart supporter against the military.) Congress approved the cabinet Sept. 8 by a 259-22 vote. The cabinet's party composition: Social Democratic Party 6 (including Neves); National Democratic Union Party 2; Brazilian Labor Party 2; Christian Democratic Party one. The cabinet included 3 new armed forces ministers; they replaced War Min. Odilio Denys, Navy Min. Sylvio Heck and Air Min. Gabriel Grum Moss, who had resigned in opposition to Goulart.

The Sept. 8 cabinet: Premier and Justice—Dr. Tancredo Neves; Foreign—San Tiago Dantas; Finance—Walter Moreira Salles; War—Gen. José Segadas Vianna; Navy—Adm. Angelio Volasco de Almeida; Air—Brig. Clovis Travasso; Agriculture—Armando Monteiro Jr.; Transportation—Virgilio Tavora; Mines & Energy—Gabrial Passos; Industry & Commerce—Ulisses Guimaraes; Labor & Welfare—Franco Montoro; Education—Armando Oliveira; Health—Estacio Souto Maior.

Facts on Goulart. Born Mar. 1, 1918 in Sao Borja, Rio Grande do Sul state.

Graduated from University of Porto Alegre in 1939 with Doctor in Jurisprudence degree. Managed father's farm estates 1939-45. Elected in 1946 to his first public office—Rio Grande do Sul state representative—as candidate of Brazilian Labor party, which he had helped form in his state. Participated in Dr. Getulio Vargas' successful 1950 presidential campaign. As labor minister in Vargas' cabinet (1953-54), was responsible for overhauling Brazil's labor legislation. Elected vice president Oct. 3, 1955 on same ticket as Pres. Juscelino Kubitschek. Served as interim president for 6 days in 1956 while Kubitschek attended inter-American conference in Panama. Elected vice president in 1960.

Married to the former Maria Teresa Fontela. 2 children.

Facts on Neves. Born in 1910 in Sao Joao del Rei in Minas Gerais state. Started law practice there after receiving Doctor in Jurisprudence degree from University of Belo Horizonte (state law school).

Elected to Minas Gerais House of Representatives in 1946; later became House majority leader. Elected to federal House of Representatives in 1950 as Social Democratic candidate. Served on justice, finance and public works committees until 1952, then was appointed to Vargas' cabinet as justice minister.

Played a leading role in Kubitschek's nomination and election in 1955. Appointed by Kubit-

schek as Bank of Brazil's rediscount department director. Served as interim bank president on several occasions.

Left federal service to become Minas Gerais finance minister. Defeated in the state's 1960 gubernatorial elections by José Magalhaes Pinto, candidate of the National Democratic Union Party, which had backed Janio Quadros for president that same year. Named Council of Ministers president in 1961.

Neves, like his close friend Goulart, was an admirer of the late Pres. Vargas.

Married to the former Rizoleta Tolentino. Children: 2 daughters, one son.

Quadros' Policies Backed. A cabinet communiqué issued Sept. 9 said the cabinet had granted Foreign Min. Dantas' request for continuance of ex-Pres. Quadros' foreign policy of improving Brazilian relations with Communist countries and of keeping "hands off" Cuba. (A foreign ministry spokesman said this policy would be practiced without "petty, aggressive gestures toward" the U.S.) The communiqué also said there would be "no modification" of Quadros' economic and financial policies or of the coffee policy.

In an interview following a cabinet meeting Sept. 10, Dantas said Brazil would "pursue" an "independent" course that "will sometimes lead into an alignment with the Soviet bloc, with the neutralists or with the Western bloc, in each case in terms of how world peace can best be served." He said Brazil would "spare no effort to maintain" Cuba's Castro régime "within the inter-American system. . . ." Dantas announced that Brazilian-USSR negotiations to reestablish diplomatic relations, suspended Aug. 29, would be resumed. [See p. 330F2]

Burma

Buddhism Made State Religion. The Burmese Parliament Aug. 26, by 324-28 vote, approved a constitutional amendment making Buddhism the country's state religion. The bill had been approved by each of the Parliament's 2 chambers. [See p. 223B1]

Cuba

5 Invasion Captives Executed. 5 Cuban rebels captured in the Apr. 17 invasion were executed by firing squad in Santa Clara Sept. 9 for crimes allegedly committed under the Batista régime. They had been among 14 invaders convicted in Santa Clara Sept. 8. The other 9 received 30-year jail sentences. [See p. 209C3]

(Costa Rican Foreign Min. Alfredo Vargas announced Sept. 10 that his government had broken diplomatic relations with Cuba in protest against the executions.) [See pp. 169B1, 95F2]

Anti-Government Riot. The largest public demonstration against the Castro régime erupted in Havana Sept. 10 during a Roman Catholic festival at the Church of Charity. One person was killed and 7 injured.

Bishop Eduardo Boza Masvidal had canceled the festival after the government had ruled that the procession, scheduled for the afternoon, had to be conducted before 9 a.m. But about 4,000 worshipers, unaware that the festival had been called off, began assembling inside and outside the church during the day. When they were informed that the procession had been canceled, the worshipers began to march on the Presidential Palace, shouting anti-government slogans. Soldiers and militiamen dispersed the demonstrators by firing rifles and machineguns over their heads.

The government newspaper Revolución reported Sept. 11 that a youth had been killed by "counter-revolutionaries" shooting from the church after they had been forced back into the building by "loyal citizens."

An Interior Ministry communiqué issued Sept. 12 accused the Roman Catholic Church in Cuba of plotting to overthrow the régime. It charged that: (1) "Clerical Falangist[s] . . . have received . . . shipments of explosives and arms to promote uprisings in Piñar del Rio, Las Villas and Oriente Provinces." (2) Churches and convents were "being used to hide fugitives from revolutionary justice, to hold conspiratorial meetings and even to hide dynamite." (3) Bishop Boza had instigated the Sept. 10 riot, and his Church of Charity was a center of counter-revolutionary activities. (4) The bishop was using anti-communism to "encourage plotting against the government among the . . . clergy, nuns, youngsters of Catholic Action and other Catholic groups." (5) Father Francisco Viera was a main contact between Cuban subversives and the U.S.' CIA. [See p. 67B1]

'Ike' Denies Invasion Plan. Ex-Pres. Eisenhower asserted Sept. 11 that "there was absolutely no planning for an invasion" of Cuba during his administration. In answer to a question from visiting freshmen Republican Congressmen and accompanying newsmen at his Gettysburg home, Eisenhower explained that he had agreed in Mar. 1960 to help train anti-Castro Cubans in the U.S. But lack of cohesion among the Cuban exiles, he said, would have made it impossible to carry out more ambitious plans.

A source close to the White House reported Sept. 11: Eisenhower "was in error"; "I not only know there were plans for an invasion while he [Eisenhower] was in office, there are documents to prove it." [See p. 219D3]

Dominican Republic

Riots. At least 2 persons were shot to death and 40 others wounded as Dominican soldiers quelled a 3-hour riot of 2,000 anti-government demonstrators in Ciudad Trujillo Sept. 12. Police raided the National Revolutionary Front headquarters and seized loudspeaker equipment that had been used by front officials in broadcasting attacks against the government during the riot.

The rioting occurred during the arrival of a 4-member OAS commission that was to investigate political conditions in the country. (Commission members: chairman Augusto Arango of Panama; deLesseps S. Morrison of the U.S.; Dr. Alberto Zuleta of Colombia; Dr. Gonzalo Escudero of Ecuador.)

The fighting, much of which was witnessed by the OAS group, erupted when a group of persons, waiting near the airport for the OAS team to arrive, hurled insults at 3 occupants of a passing car owned by Col. Leonel Esteves, son-in-law of the late dictator Rafael Trujillo. One of the car's occupants alighted, fired at the crowd with a submachine gun and killed one person. The incident touched off disorders throughout the city. [See pp. 331E3, 240G1-E2]

Great Britain

Bonn Troops in Wales. 51 West German 84th Panzer Battalion soldiers arrived at Gilmartin. Wales tank range Aug. 25 for several weeks of NATO-sponsored training. The remainder of the 400-man battalion was to arrive in early September. In the soldiers' first public appearance, 12 of them were enthusiastically greeted by wellwishers in nearby Pembroke Aug. 26 despite a demonstration by the Campaign Committee Against the Training of German Troops in Wales.

Benn Ruled A Peer. A special election court of the High Court of Justice ruled July 28 that Laborite Anthony Wedgwood Benn was legally Viscount of Stansgate and thus ineligible for his Southeast Bristol Commons seat. Conservative Malcolm A. J. St. Clair, who Benn had defeated in an election May 4, was named to the seat by the court. [See p. 178E3]

OBITUARIES

William Zebulon Foster, 80, honorary chairman of the U.S. Communist Party since 1957; Sept. 1 in Moscow where he had been since Dec. 1960 for medical treatment. Originally a Socialist (1900), Foster converted to communism and was CP presidential candidate in 1924, 1928 and 1932. (The total votes he polled rose from 33,316 in 1924 to 102,881 in 1932.) In 1948 he was indicted with 11 other party members on charges of conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by force, but he was never brought to trial because of a heart ailment. [See Vol. XX, p. 452C2; XVII, 49A1-E2, 424D2; VIII, 237K]

Vaclav Kopecky, 64, Czechoslovak deputy premier since 1953; death in Prague of lung embolism, reported Aug. 6. [See Vol. XIII, pp. 81M, 398E1]

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, 65, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's wartime chief of staff in Europe; Aug. 9 in Washington of heart attack. Smith was chief of staff of Allied forces in North Africa 1942-444, of SHAEF in Europe 1944-45 and of U.S. forces in Europe June-Dec. 1945, U.S. ambassador to USSR 1946-49, Central Intelligence Agency director 1950-53, State Undersecretary 1953-54, author of "My Three Years in Moscow" (1950) and of "Eisenhower's Six Great Decisions" (1956). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 93E3; XVI, 379G3]

Zoltan Tildy, 72, Hungarian Republic's first president (1946-48), premier 1945-46; death in Budapest reported Aug. 3. Tildy was sentenced in 1958 to 6 years in jail for his rôle in the 1956 anti-Soviet uprising but was released Apr. 2, 1959 because of his age and "repentance." [See Vol. XIX, p. 111F2]